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Photograph from "Tropical," © Central Aerophoto Co., Ltd.

HERE QUEEN ELIZABETH WAS ENTERTAINED IN STYLE

Sheep graze to-day in the ruined banqueting hall of Kenilworth Castle, where royalty in silks and laces once dined. Gutted by Cromwell's men, the stately pile yet lives in the pages of Sir Walter Scott's romance "Kenilworth," and is one of the most visited spots in England. Its magnificent walls, 16 feet thick in places, date from 1120 (See Bulletin No. 3).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Managua, Stricken Capital of Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaraguan capital devastated by earthquake and fire, lies on the south shore of blue Lake Managua, about 25 miles, in a direct line, from the Pacific Ocean. The city, however, is on the Atlantic watershed, for Lake Managua drains by way of the Rio Tipitapa into Lake Nicaragua, which in turn empties into the San Juan River. The latter two bodies of water are parts of the proposed Nicaragua Canal. The San Juan River has its mouth in the Caribbean Sea.

Managua, while an east-slope city, commercially faces west. To reach it from New York less time is required to take a boat through the Panama Canal and travel up the west coast to Corinto than to attempt to follow the Caribbean watercourses. From Corinto a 90-mile railroad winds over the Continental Divide to Managua.

Volcanoes in the Vicinity

The Republic of Nicaragua has suffered in the past from earthquakes and volcanoes. Masaya Volcano, which is within 20 miles of Managua, was active in 1522, when the Spaniards first entered Nicaragua, and again in 1772, 1858, and 1908. Momotombo, across the small lake from Managua, has had periods of great activity, especially in 1764 and 1852. Ometepe and Madera, with smoke issuing from their summits, dominate the scenery of Lake Nicaragua. At no time previously, however, has the city of Managua suffered greatly from earthquake or volcano.

Managua had a population of approximately 60,000, but its importance was largely political. It was also the distributing center for coffee from the hills to the south, which constitute the leading coffee section of the Republic.

An ancient Indian village existed on the site of Managua when the Spaniards arrived. The town was of little importance, however, until 1858, when the filibustering expedition of William Walker, an American, strangely improved its lot. The rival cities of Léon and Granada had been capitals alternately. Walker's invasion united the factions and Managua became the compromise capital, because it was halfway between the two cities.

Many Recent Improvements

The town was laid out in squares. Except for the National Palace, the Capitol building and the President's residence, most of the buildings in Managua were small and low. They were constructed for the most part of a soft volcanic stone or of mud bricks (adobe). These large, crude bricks were laid in a wooden frame and plastered inside and out. The buildings were not highly inflammable when standing and fires normally were confined to single structures. There was no organized fire department in the city.

Until recently, Managua had dirt streets—alternately dusty and muddy—and lacked sanitary conveniences. During the last few years, a million dollar improvement campaign has been under way under the supervision of American contractors and engineers. The town has been furnished with electric lighting, waterworks, sewers, and paving. Approximately one-third of the streets had been paved.

There was a good-sized American colony in Managua and vicinity, probably 350 civilians. In addition, the city is headquarters for the 1,500 U. S. Marines sta-

© Photograph by Victor Dalin

CUBA'S NEW CAPITOL IS AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM

In this center of the new Havana Federal District is one of the finest buildings in Latin America. Tinted marble and glass lend a touch of warmth and color to the handsome edifice, erected at a cost of more than $17,000,000. The tower in the left background is that of the International Telephone Building (See Bulletin No. 2).

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Seventh Nation Copies District of Columbia

ALREADY a pattern for six other federal districts, the District of Columbia has been copied again. According to news from Cuba, a "distrito federal" for its capital, Havana, has been created. The new district includes the old city of Havana, but not the province of the same name surrounding it.

Other countries that have created special districts for their capitals are Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, and India.

Only Three Voteless Capitals

Only the English-speaking nations, the United States, Australia, and India, do not permit the inhabitants of their federal districts to vote. Elsewhere citizens living in federal districts have the right of suffrage.

Largest of the federal districts is that of Australia. The Federal Territory of Canberra, where the Australian Government set up housekeeping in 1927, contains 940 square miles. Ample boundaries were drawn for Canberra after an Australian Commission visited the District of Columbia and learned that Washington had outgrown its territorial limits. The Australians made their federal territory more than thirteen times as large as the District of Columbia.

Canberra Has 8,000 People

But Canberra, largest of federal districts, has also the smallest population—only 8,000 citizens. Conversely the Federal District of Argentina, next to the smallest of such capital territories, with an area only 2 square miles more than the 70-square-mile spread of the District of Columbia, has the densest population. Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital, lists 2,030,000 inhabitants.

Three federal districts have larger populations than the District of Columbia: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Brazil's federal district, with the capital Rio de Janeiro; and the federal district of Mexico, with the capital Mexico City.

Venezuela's federal district includes both the capital, Caracas, and the port, La Guaira, with a total population of 195,000.

Brazil Has Two Federal Districts

Only Brazil allows itself the luxury of two federal districts, the present one enfolding the exquisite Rio de Janeiro and its environs, and the future federal district, a wild, forest-covered tract of 5,000 square miles reserved in the interior state of Goyaz. Progressive improvement and adornment of Rio de Janeiro, which is admittedly one of the world's most beautiful cities, helps postpone the day when Brazil may build a shining new capital in the wilderness.

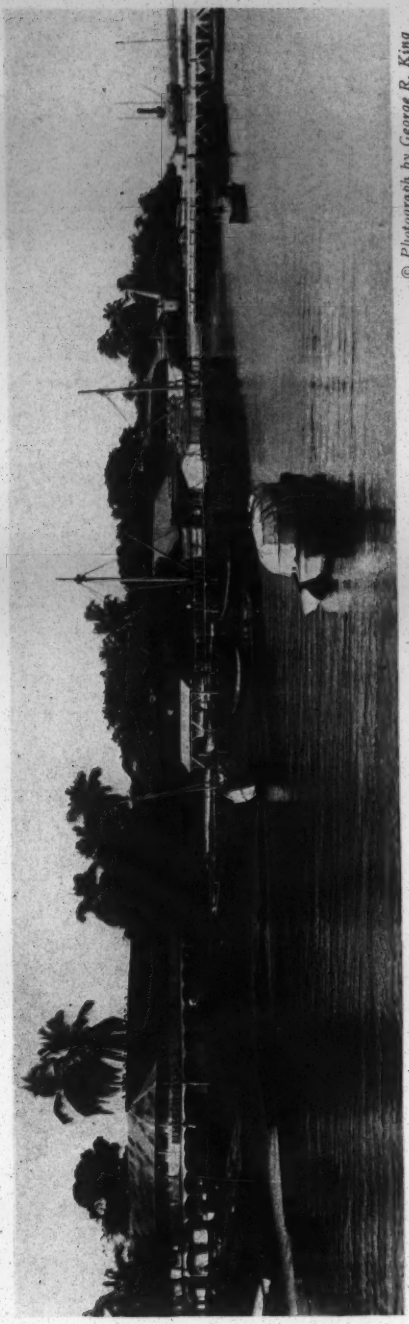
Washington, Canberra and Delhi are the only ready-made capitals in federal districts. New Delhi, on the outskirts of the ancient capital of India, is a government city of mixed Grecian, Italian and Indian style, designed by English architects. Delhi District, an area of 593 square miles, was set aside a few years ago to accommodate the capital of India.

Chief executives of all the existing federal districts are appointed by the President or premier of the respective countries.

How Districts Are Governed

Mexico City's mayor is the head of the Departmento del Distrito Federal, an appointee of the President, but not a member of his cabinet. He runs the capital with the cooperation of an advisory board made up of representatives elected to it by such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, labor unions, real estate owners, manufacturers' associations, professional men's associations and women's clubs. The new Cuban district has a mayor appointed by the President, and a board of commissioners also appointed by him. Havana's citizens may vote for President and governor.

Venezuela's federal district has a governor, Brazil's has a *prefect*, and Argentina's an *intendente*, each appointed by the President. New Delhi has a Chief Commissioner. Home rule has been most nearly achieved by Buenos Aires, whose intendente or mayor can be removed



© Photograph by George R. King

CORINTO, A SLEEPY LITTLE TROPICAL PORT ON NICARAGUA'S PACIFIC COAST

Through this idyllic spot, in what O. Henry called "the land of always after-dinner," flows most of the commerce bound for Léon, Managua, and Granada, the principal cities of Nicaragua. The town itself has only 1,500 inhabitants.

tioned in the Republic. In recent weeks many of the marines had been called in to Managua preparatory to evacuation. After the earthquake they remained to do police duty and rescue work.

A modern airport built by the U. S. Marine forces has helped Managua become one of the leading air junctions in Latin America. There, passengers en route to or from South America change planes.

The airline proved its worth as a relief agency when it transported medical supplies, food and Red Cross representatives quickly to the scene of the disaster after the railroad and highways had been broken by the tremors.

New Canal

In recent months American engineers have conducted a survey of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal in the vicinity of Managua. From Brito, on the Pacific, the contemplated route follows the Rio Grande River Valley to the Continental Divide. Then it takes the Las Lajas River Valley to Lake Nicaragua, continuing down its outlet, the Rio San Juan, to the Caribbean Sea.

Note: See also "Nicaragua, Largest of the Central American Republics," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1927. For additional pictures and supplementary reading consult: "Flying the Longest Air-Mail Route," March, 1930; "To Bogotá and Back by Air," May, 1928; and "Shattered Capitals of Central America," September, 1919.

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New Sights in Shakespeare's Homeland

AMERICANS visiting England usually put two places at the top of their list of things to see. One is vast and venerable London; the other is the county of Warwickshire—Shakespeare's homeland, the scene of Scott's "Kenilworth," and countrysides described so well by Washington Irving.

Two new sights will greet visitors this year. The picturesque old cottage of Mary Arden, Shakespeare's mother, has been restored to much of its original beauty by the removal of plaster that hid the half-timber design of its outer walls. The Arden cottage is in Wilmcote, a few miles from Stratford-on-Avon, where the great poet and playright is buried. In Stratford-on-Avon a new Memorial Theater of stone is rising from the ashes of the old theater, destroyed by fire a few years ago.

Towers, Terraces, and Peacocks

Warwickshire beckons especially at this time of the year. With its spring finery of delicate green, its memorial estates, quaint villages, and romantic castles, this centrally located English county invites the traveler to sojourn among its lanes and townships and feast upon its leafy scenery.

At historic Warwick Castle, lords and ladies of bygone days disported themselves in an atmosphere which, out of doors, at least, has changed very little to the present day. Huge stone walls and towers rise in gray grimness above a peaceful landscape of trees and stream, so softened in perspective by a moist Warwickshire atmosphere as to give the effect of an antique oil painting. On the other side stretch lawns and terraces ornate with flower beds and peacocks.

Not far away rise the stately remains of Kenilworth Castle, made famous by Sir Walter Scott's novel, where the great Queen Elizabeth was always received with pomp and ceremony befitting her high estate. Grass grows now within the walls that used to shelter ancient pageantry (see cover illustration).

A Bit of Warwick in Richmond, Va.

Warwick Priory, another historic Warwickshire residence, has recently been torn down and shipped bit by bit to America, where it has been carefully reërected in the environs of Richmond, Virginia, bringing a bit of old world quaintness to a new world residential district.

All travelers to the English midlands are familiar with the quaint Shakespearean village of Stratford, but few realize that this old town combines many points of interest not connected with the bard of Avon. There is the John Harvard House, now restored, furnished in period and used as a gathering place for visiting Harvard students and alumni; and the picturesque Red Horse Inn, where Washington Irving penned a part of his "Sketch Book." The little parlor in which he wrote is left unchanged since the author's visit. A short walk across flower-strewn fields leads to Shottery, where the thatched cottage of Anne Hathaway looks much the same to-day as it did when Shakespeare paid court to Anne on its doorstep (see next page).

Note: See "Visits to the Old Inns of England," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1931; and "Through the Heart of England in a Canadian Canoe," May, 1922. For supplementary reading of adjacent districts consult: "Oxford, Mother of Anglo-Saxon Learning," November, 1929; and "A Vacation in a Fifteenth Century English Manor House," May, 1928.

from office by the elected municipal council in case of neglect of duty, malfeasance in office or improper conduct. Washington's citizens cannot vote; in Buenos Aires citizens are fined for not going to the polls.

Three senators and ten deputies of Rio de Janeiro, elected in the federal district, represent the Brazilian capital's citizens. Rio de Janeiro also has an elected municipal council serving under the prefect or mayor appointed by the President.

Canberra, so similar to Washington, D. C., in local government, in street arrangement, and in general design, has certain unusual features that distinguish it from all other federal districts. No individual may own property in Canberra. The Canberran pays his government 5 per cent per year on the assessed value of his lot. The government may revalue the land at the end of twenty years. Plans for houses must be passed upon by a local board of architects because Australia is resolved that its new capital shall be beautiful. Canberra has no street cars and no overhead wires. Every city block has a playground, and 100,000 acres have been reserved for parks.

Note: For further geographic material about Havana see: "Skypaths through Latin America," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1931; "To Bogotá and Back by Air," May, 1928; and "Cuba—the Sugar Mill of the Antilles," July, 1920.

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GOING TO SCHOOL IN CUBA

High school boys and girls wear distinctive uniforms in Havana. Each Cuban province (corresponding to one of our States) has an "instituto" for high school classes, where four years' work is given in languages, sciences and agriculture. Higher education is offered at the National University. At Havana are also schools of arts and trades, music, painting, sculpture, and the Military Academy.

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Twenty Countries Dress the Well-Dressed Man

WHAT will the well-dressed business man wear this summer?

London and New York haberdashers have their own answer to that question; geography predicts he will wear the products of twenty foreign countries, more or less.

If bright national labels were pasted on the pieces of masculine wearing apparel wholly or partly of foreign origin, the well-dressed business man would look like a trunk just returned from a world tour of the best hotels.

360,000 Miles of Braided Straw

From top to toe this American, attired for the street, is a walking economic league of nations.

He may declare that his hat came from Danbury, Connecticut, his shirt and collar from Troy, New York, his necktie from Paterson, New Jersey, his coat and trousers from a local tailor, his fountain pen from Chicago, his money from a U. S. Mint, and his shoes from Massachusetts; but that isn't half of it.

Take his hat, for example. It may have been made in Italy, Ecuador or the Philippines. If it was made in the United States, the straw probably came from abroad, from Switzerland, Italy, China or Japan. In one recent year the United States imported 360,000 *miles* of braided straw for hats.

The leather sweatband probably came from a New Zealand sheep; the filmy gauze of cotton net under the crown from England.

Silk From Japan

His collar, a trim, gleaming collar that resists wilting, probably owes much of its stability to long staple cotton from Egypt. The United States, the greatest cotton exporting country of the world, imported 34,000,000 pounds of long staple cotton from the land of the Pharaohs in one recent year. Extra fine shirts also have in their weaves long staple cotton, possibly grown in Arizona or among the lowlands of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, or in the British West Indies, but more probably in Egypt.

The silk of the necktie comes from Japan, of course; but if it is one of the cheap variety, somewhat stiff, the kind that looks fine the first time it is tied, bad the second, terrible the third, then it is probably loaded with tin from Singapore.

His coat, his light summer coat of mohair, is Turkey's and India's and Ecuador's gift to America. Mohair from Turkish goats, jute (burlap) cloth lining from the Ganges delta to make the coat hold its shape, and tagua buttons from Ecuador or Colombia.

Vegetable ivory is another name for tagua nut. The tree on which it grows is a variety of palm with the curious habit of growing along the ground for about 20 feet and then sending up a spray of leaves about 6 feet high. The seeds of this palm are nuts, probably the hardest nuts to crack in the world. They are so hard that 23 million pounds of them are shipped to the United States annually to be cut and carved into buttons.

Malaysia Holds Up His Socks

Bright fasteners, whose polished Malay States' tin surface was born to gleam unseen, hold in place his garters that fit snugly as long as the rubber in them, also from the Malay States, lasts.

His heels are cushioned with rubber from Malaysia, or Sumatra, or Java; and the end of the pencil in his pocket is tipped with it.

The entangling alliances of this American's feet are indeed wonderful to contemplate. Four continents, at the very least, annually save millions of United States citizens from pattering around barefoot. Argentina sends hides for leather of both shoes and belt; Paraguay sends Quebracho extract, the Union of South Africa sends wattle, and the Portuguese colony of Mozambique sends chrome ore to tan the Argentine leather.

India sends lac (shellac), and Brazil carnauba wax for the shoe polish to shine the shoes (see illustration). Quebracho is one of the world's hardest woods, it turns ordinary steel saw teeth, but its high tannin content makes it profitable as a source of tannin fluid to replace the

© Photograph by W. A. Mansell and Co.

ANNE HATHAWAY'S THATCH-ROOF COTTAGE NEAR STRATFORD-ON-AVON

For more than three centuries the world has speculated upon the love scenes which were enacted in this cottage, where the creator of Romeo and Juliet, of Miranda and Ferdinand, of Beatrice and Benedict, of Bassanio and Portia, of Rosalind and Orlando, won his bride.

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Canton, Ancient Chinese Metropolis, Adopts City Planning

CANTON, ancient metropolis of south China with modern ideas about city planning, has asked an American engineer to decipher the Chinese puzzle of its narrow, crooked streets and interlacing waterways. Work has already started on the deepening of the Pearl River so that large ocean-going vessels may reach the city from Hong Kong, on the China Sea.

Foreign flags are a curiosity to the Cantonese of the present generation, but the waters of the Pearl, off Canton, have reflected the colors of many western nations in the past. More than four centuries ago a Portuguese merchantman rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up to Canton. The first American ship arriving there from New York, in 1784, was greeted by traders from Holland, Portugal and England who already had an established trade with the Chinese.

River Boats House a Quarter Million People

Even without large ships, Canton now ranks with the great inland ports of the East. Travelers approaching the city by boat are bewildered by the shipping in the harbor. Thousands of sampans, junks and other small river craft nearly obliterate the surface of the water, while the wharves bristle with activity.

The boats in the channel move here and there with small, short-haul cargoes, but, along the sea wall bordering the Bund, other small craft are tied ten deep, floating at high tide and settling in the mud at low.

It is estimated that about a quarter of a million Cantonese are housed in the boats on the Pearl and in the canals through the city. Some boats accommodate three to four families as well as their flocks of chickens, geese, and pigs. Talkative parrots are popular pets among the river folk. Their squawking and the loud monotonous chatter of their owners create bedlam on the river front from early morning until midnight.

Shameen Island Is Foreigners' Paradise

Travelers usually see Canton by way of one of the most "western" spots in the Orient—the foreign settlement on Shameen Island. In the middle of the last century, foreigners were not safe in the Chinese quarter, so they made an island out of a mud flat in the Pearl. To-day that flat is a little oval of luxury and comfort, with palatial residences, modern buildings and parks, bordering boulevards that in some places are wide enough for tennis courts as well as ordinary traffic.

Two bridges span the canal that separates Shameen from Canton. The river front is disappointing to anyone expecting to see a typical Chinese city. Flimsy buildings facing the Bund have given way to modern, many-storied structures, housing offices of foreign corporations, and here and there bamboo scaffolding indicates that another bit of the Orient is passing to add to Canton's occidental sky line. All these improvements have been made by men and women masons and hodcarriers, without such modern equipment as steam shovels and cement mixers.

In the street, Chinese with European coats and trousers, leather shoes, and straw and felt hats, rub elbows with their countrymen in loose-fitting oriental garments, cloth footwear, and skull caps. Now and then a farmer from the suburbs with his umbrella-like hat mingles with the throng.

But from Shameen and the Bund one can throw a stone into Canton, unchanged for many centuries. Here many of the ancient thoroughfares are so nar-

loss of chestnut and oak bark which formerly served American tanning factories. Wattle, a mimosa that grows in Natal, fills the same need, while chrome figures in a chemical tanning process of recent discovery.

Pocket Contents From Ends of Earth

Now for a look in the business man's pocket. That fountain pen with a bright case of casein—where did it come from? From a cow—not an American cow, in all probability, but an Argentine cow, because in Argentina there is a smaller demand for milk for food than in the United States. Casein for pens and similar objects is solidified milk. The gold of the pen point may be American, or it may be South African. The very point of the pen, the part he writes with, is not gold, but iridium most likely from the platinum mines of Soviet Russia's Ural Mountains.

The yellow pencil in the coat pocket has a lead of American or Mexican graphite, and its paint is colored by Rhodesian chrome yellow, bound by American or Argentinian linseed oil, and provided with a durable surface by lac from India, perhaps, or tung oil from far up the Yangtze in China, or kauri gum from New Zealand bogs.

Paper of his pocket memo pad may be all-American; more probably it is Canadian. Cigarettes are doubtless of American tobacco with a pinch of Turkish tobacco from Greek Macedonia, wrapped in cigarette paper from France. And the good American money in his wallet and his pocket, an American product surely! But no, the green of the greenback is chrome green made from Rhodesia or Mozambique chrome. He may shun a Canadian dime, but never a Canadian nickel, for the nickel in the coin is Canadian. The U. S. A. contributions to a nickel are copper, the Indian and the buffalo.

Bulletin No. 4, April 20, 1931.

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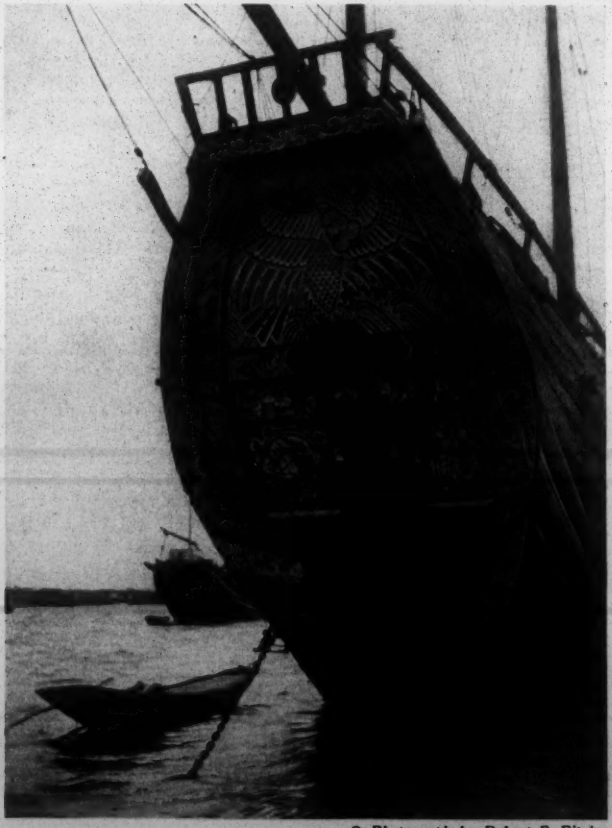
CARNAUBA, OR VEGETABLE WAX, IS SHIPPED IN BURLAP BAGS

The United States consumes tons and tons of this useful product in making phonograph records, floor and shoe polishes, carbon papers, insulators and certain chalks. Much carnauba comes from Ceará (Fortaleza), Brazil, shown above.

row that one can stand in the middle and touch the side walls with the tips of his fingers. Shopkeepers add to the congestion by signs which protrude beyond the doorways.

Among orientals in the Chinese quarter, Americans may pass many natives who have spent some time in the large cities of the United States, for most of our Chinese immigrants are from Canton. Some of them return and live in luxury, but many slip back into the shops and take up the same work they left. The Bund and the new Canton road on the old wall site apparently do not have the fascination of the dark workshops in the rear of the stores.

Note: The June, 1927, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* contains pictures and authoritative reading matter about Canton and other parts of modern China. Consult in this issue: "Ho for the Soochow Ho," "The Geography of China," "Life Afloat in China," and "New China and the Printed Page." See also: "Carrying the Color Camera Through Unmapped China," October, 1930; and "World's Greatest Overland Explorer," November, 1928.



© *Photograph by Robert F. Fitch*

NOTHING IS SO TYPICAL OF THE ORIENT AS A CHINESE JUNK

In Canton, where a quarter of the inhabitants are born, live and die on river craft, a boat is an important item in the scheme of things. The stern of this one, decorated with the phoenix, emblem of immortality, expresses the owner's hope of a safe and happy ending in case he goes to a watery grave, where his body cannot be buried with his ancestors. Note the sampan (Chinese rowboat) at the left.